(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:14:27 ON 14 MAY 2002)

FILE 'MEDLINE, CANCERLIT, EMBASE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHDS, CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:14:42 ON 14 MAY 2002

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L1        603033 S CONCATAMER OR FUSED OR FUSION
L2       3341360 S IDENTICAL OR SAME
L3       6248905 S POLYPEPTIDE OR IMMUNOGENE OR COMPLEMENT OR ANTIGEN OR PROTEIN
L4        334950 S DEGENERAT? OR REDUNDANCY
L5           243 S L4 AND L3 AND L2 AND L1
L6           101 DUP REM L5 (142 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L7        115976 S C3 OR C3D
L8             4 S L7 AND L6
L9        133565 S THIRD BASE OR CODON#
L10            7 S L9 AND L6
L11      4645176 S AT LEAST TWO OR TWO
L12           34 S L11 AND L6

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Freeform Search

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Term: L27 and 12

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Search History

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L29	L27 and l2	10	L29
L28	L27 same l2	0	L28
L27	l24 same (l6 or l1)	21	L27
L26	L24 with (l6 or l1)	5	L26
L25	L24 with identical	2	L25
L24	C3 with complement	972	L24
L23	L22 with identical	31	L23
L22	L21 with (l6 or l1)	6150	L22
L21	immunogen or antigen or complement	151095	L21
L20	L18 same l1	2	L20
L19	L18 same l6	4	L19
L18	L17 same identical	209	L18
L17	L16 with l10	1815	L17
L16	protein or polypeptide or immunogen or antigen or complement	376920	L16
L15	L14 with l2	12	L15
L14	identical immunogen or identical complement or identical antigen or identical protein	889	L14
L13	l10 and l5	6	L13
L12	L10 same l5	0	L12
L11	L10 with l5	0	L11
L10	two with (dna sequences or nucleic acid sequences)	7738	L10
L9	at least two	0	L9
L8	l6 same l5	1	L8
L7	L6 with l5	0	L7
L6	fusion or linear	891207	L6
L5	l2 with l3	188	L5
L4	l2 with l1	2	L4
L3	identical polypeptide	963	L3
L2	redundancy or degenera$	88666	L2
L1	concatamer	429	L1

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L19: Entry 2 of 4 File: USPT Jan 19, 1999

US-PAT-NO: 5861285
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5861285 A

TITLE: Fusion protein-bound magnetic particles for recombinant production and magnetic separation of polypeptides of interest

DATE-ISSUED: January 19, 1999

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Matsunaga; Tadashi	Fuchu			JPX

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/69.7; 435/252.3, 435/320.1, 536/23.4, 536/23.7

CLAIMS:

What is claimed is:

1. A fusion protein comprising:

(a) a fragment of the magA gene product, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence shown as residues 7-380 of SEQ ID NO: 2,

(b) the amino acid sequence of a first protein of interest, and

(c) optionally, the amino acid sequence of a second protein of interest;

wherein the first and optional second proteins of interest are the same or different, and wherein the first and optional second proteins of interest are joined to the N- or C-terminal of the fragment of the magA gene product.

2. A protein-bound magnetic particle comprising a magnetic particle, an organic membrane covering the surfgace of the magnetic particle, and a fusion protein according to claim 1 bound to the organic membrane.

3. A protein-bound magnetic particle according to claim 2, wherein either or both of the first and second proteins of interest is independently selected from the group consisting of an immunoglobulin, a binding protein, and an enzyme.

4. A DNA molecule encoding a fusion protein according to claim 1.

5. A plasmid comprising the nucleotide sequence of a DNA molecule according to claim 4.

6. A transformed host magnetic bacterium comprising a plasmid according to claim 5.

7. A transformed host magnetic bacterium according to claim 6, wherein the bacterium belongs to the species Magnetospirillum or Desulfovibrio.

8. A process for producing a protein-bound magnetic particle comprising a magnetic particle, an organic membrane covering the surface of the magnetic particle, and a fusion protein,

the process comprising cultivating a transformed host magnetic bacterium according to claim 6 under conditions suitable to effect expression of the DNA molecule contained in the plasmid and to effect synthesis of the protein-bound magnetic particle by the transformed host magnetic bacterium.

9. A process according to claim 8, further comprising recovering the protein-bound magnetic particle by magnetic separation.

10. A fusion protein comprising:

(a) a fragment of the magA gene product, the fragment comprising the amino acid sequence shown as residues 7-380 of SEQ ID NO: 2, and

(b) the amino acid sequence of a protein of interest selected from the group consisting of an immunoglobulin, a binding protein, and an enzyme;

wherein the protein of interest is joined to the N- or C-terminal of the fragment of the magA gene product.

11. A protein-bound magnetic particle comprising a magnetic particle, an organic membrane covering the surface of the magnetic particle, and a fusion protein according to claim 10 bound to the organic membrane.

12. A DNA molecule encoding a fusion protein according to claim 10.

13. A plasmid comprising the nucleotide sequence of a DNA molecule according to claim 12.

14. A transformed host magnetic bacterium comprising a plasmid according to claim 13.

15. A transformed host magnetic bacterium according to claim 14, wherein the bacterium belongs to the species Magnetospirillum or Desulfovibrio.

16. A process for producing a protein-bound magnetic particle comprising a magnetic particle, an organic membrane covering the surface of the magnetic particle, and a fusion protein,

the process comprising cultivating a transformed host magnetic bacterium according to claim 14 under conditions suitable to effect expression of the DNA molecule contained in the plasmid and to effect synthesis of the protein-bound magnetic particle by the transformed host magnetic bacterium.

17. A process according to claim 16, further comprising recovering the protein-bound magnetic particle by magnetic separation.

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L23: Entry 13 of 31 File: USPT Jun 16, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5767260
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5767260 A

TITLE: Antigen-binding fusion proteins

DATE-ISSUED: June 16, 1998

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Whitlow; Marc	El Sabrante	CA		
Filpula; David	Piscataway	NJ		
Shorr; Robert	Edison	NJ		

US-CL-CURRENT: 536/23.4; 435/252.3, 435/252.33, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.7, 530/387.3, 536/23.53

CLAIMS:

What is claimed is:

1. An isolated nucleic acid molecule which codes for an immunoeffector antigen-binding fusion protein comprising:

(a) a first polypeptide comprising the binding portion of the variable region of an antibody heavy or light chain;

(b) a second polypeptide comprising the binding portion of the variable region of an antibody heavy or light chain;

(c) a peptide linker linking said first and second polypeptides (a) and (b) into a single-chain molecule; and,

(d) an immunoeffector polypeptide fused to at least one of said polypeptide of (a), (b) or said peptide (c),

wherein the immunoeffector is Phospholipase A activating protein.

2. An isolated nucleic acid molecule which codes for a cytolytic antigen-binding fusion protein comprising:

(a) a first polypeptide comprising the binding portion of the variable region of an antibody heavy or light chain;

(b) a second polypeptide comprising the binding portion of the variable region of an antibody heavy or light chain; and

(c) a peptide linker linking said first and second polypeptides (a) and (b) into said single-chain molecule; and,

(d) a cytolytic polypeptide fused to at least one of said polypeptide (a), (b) or said peptide (c);

wherein the cytolytic polypeptide is Phospholipase A activating protein.

3. An isolated nucleic acid molecule which codes for a single-chain fusion protein comprising:

(a) a first polypeptide comprising the V.sub.L or V.sub.H of a CC49 monoclonal antibody;

(b) a second polypeptide comprising the V.sub.L or V.sub.H of a CC49 monoclonal antibody;

(c) a peptide linker linking a first and second polypeptides (a) and (b) into a single-chain protein; and,

(d) an immunoeffector polypeptide fused to at least one polypeptide of (a), (b) or peptide (c),

wherein said immunoeffector is Phospholipase A activating protein.

4. A DNA molecule comprising the isolated nucleic acid molecule of any one of claims 1, 2, or 3 and a vector.

5. A host cell transformed with the DNA molecule of claim 4.

6. The isolated nucleic acid molecule according to claim 1, wherein said immunoeffector antigen-binding fusion protein further comprises TNF or an immunoeffector fragment of TNF fused to at least one of said polypeptides (a), (b), said peptide (c), or said immunoeffector polypeptide.

7. The isolated nucleic acid molecule according to claim 2, wherein said cytolytic antigen-binding fusion protein further comprises TNF or an immunoeffector fragment of TNF fused to at least one of said polypeptides (a), (b), said peptide (c), or said cytolytic polypeptide.

8. The isolated nucleic acid molecule according to claim 3, wherein said single-chain fusion protein further comprises TNF or an immunoeffector fragment of TNF fused to at least one of said polypeptides (a), (b), said peptide (c), or said immunoeffector polypeptide.

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L19: Entry 1 of 4 File: USPT Mar 7, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6033878 A
TITLE: Protein-bound magnetic particles and process of producing the same

Detailed Description Paragraph Right (13):
The one or two DNA sequences coding for the one or two useful proteins may be fused to any one of the ends or both of the ends on the 3'-terminal side and the 5'-terminal side of the magA gene fragment. When fused to the both ends, the DNA sequence to be introduced into the 3'-terminal and the DNA sequence to be introduced into the 5'-terminal may code for an identical protein, or may code for different proteins. The advantage of fusion to the both ends is obtained in the following cases.

L13: Entry 3 of 6 File: USPT Jul 24, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6265562 B1
TITLE: Nucleic acid constructs whose activity is affected by inhibitors of cyclin-dependent kinases and uses thereof

Detailed Description Paragraph Right (4):
Another aspect of the present invention provides "degenerate variants" of the nucleic acid fragments of the present invention. A "degenerate variant" is a nucleotide fragment which differs from a disclosed nucleotide sequence, but due to the degeneracy of the genetic code, encodes an identical polypeptide sequence.

Detailed Description Paragraph Right (10):
Structural relatedness between two polynucleotide sequences can be expressed as a function of "stringency" of the conditions under which the two sequences will hybridize with one another. As used herein, the term "stringency" refers to the extent that the conditions disfavor hybridization. Stringent conditions strongly disfavor hybridization, and only the most structurally related molecules will hybridize to one another under such conditions. Conversely, non-stringent conditions favor hybridization of molecules displaying a lesser degree of structural relatedness. Hybridization stringency, therefore, directly correlates with the structural relationships of two nucleic acid sequences.

Detailed Description Paragraph Right (178):
The invention furthermore relates to a self-enhancing and, where appropriate, pharmacologically controllable, expression system which comprises a combination of the DNA sequences of two identical or two different effector genes [components d) and d')]. In order to ensure expression of the two DNA sequences, a further promoter sequence or, preferably, the cDNA for an internal ribosome entry site (IRES) is intercallated, as a regulatory element, between the two effector genes.

Detailed Description Paragraph Right (179):
An IRES makes it possible to express two DNA sequences which are linked to each other by way of an IRES.

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L8: Entry 1 of 1 File: USPT Jan 1, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6335013 B1
TITLE: Methods and materials relating to CD39-like polypeptides

Detailed Description Paragraph Right (58):
The present invention further provides isolated polypeptides encoded by the nucleic acid fragments of the present invention or by degenerate variants of the nucleic acid fragments of the present invention. Fragments may be fuised to carrier molecules such as immunoglobulins for many purposes, including increasing the valency of protein binding sites. For example, fragments of the protein may be fused through "linker" sequences to the Fc portion of an immunoglobulin. For a bivalent form of the protein, such a fusion could be to the Fc portion of an IgG molecule. Other immunoglobulin isotypes may also be used to generate such fusions. For example, a protein-IgM fusion would generate a decavalent form of the protein of the invention. Analogs of the polypeptides of the invention can be fused to another moiety or moieties, e,g., targeting moiety or another therapeutic agent. Such analogs may exhibit improved properties such as activity and/or stability. By "degenerate variant" is intended nucleotide fragments which differ from a nucleic acid fragment of the present invention (e.g., an ORF) by nucleotide sequence but, due to the degeneracy of the genetic code, encode an identical polypeptide sequence. Preferred nucleic acid fragments of the present invention are the ORFs which encode proteins.

L13: Entry 1 of 6 File: USPT May 7, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6384203 B1
TITLE: Family of immunoregulators designated leukocyte immunoglobulin-like receptors (LIR)

Brief Summary Paragraph Right (9):
The present invention provides a new family of immunoreceptor molecules of the immunoglobulin superfamily, designated herein as the Leukocyte Immunoglobulin-Like Receptor (LIR) polypeptides. Within the scope of the present invention are DNA sequences encoding LIR family members and their deduced amino acid sequences disclosed herein. Further included in the present invention are polypeptides encoded by DNA that hybridize to oligonucleotide probes having defined sequences or to DNA or RNA complementary to the probes. The present invention also includes recombinant expression vectors comprising DNA encoding LIR family members. Also within the scope of the present invention are nucleotide sequences which, due to the degeneracy of the genetic code, encode polypeptides that are identical to polypeptides encoded by the nucleic acid sequences described above, and sequences complementary to those nucleotide sequences.

Brief Summary Paragraph Right (57):
The present invention encompasses nucleotide sequences which, due to the degeneracy of the genetic code, encode polypeptides that are identical to polypeptides encoded by the nucleic acid sequences described above, and sequences complementary to them. Accordingly, within the present invention are DNA encoding biologically active LIR family members that include the coding region of a native human LIR family member cDNA, or fragments thereof, and DNA that is degenerate as a result of the genetic code to the native LIR polypeptide DNA sequence or the DNA of native LIR family members described herein.

Brief Summary Paragraph Right (78):
A DNA sequence encoding a desired polypeptide linker may be inserted between, and in the same reading frame as, the DNA sequences encoding the two proteins using any suitable conventional technique. For example, a chemically synthesized oligonucleotide encoding the linker and containing appropriate restriction endonuclease cleavage sites may be ligated between the sequences encoding Fc and a P3G2 polypeptide.

Detailed Description Paragraph Right (9):
The following describes screening cDNA of one of the cell lines found to bind UL18 and the isolation of a novel polypeptide expressed by the cell line. A CB23 cDNA library in the mammalian expression vector pDC406, prepared as described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,350,683 (incorporated herein by reference) was obtained and plasmid DNA was isolated from pools consisting of approximately 2,000 clones per pool. The isolated DNA was transfected into CV1-EBNA cells (ATCC CRL 10478) using DEAE-dextran followed by chloroquine treatment. The CV1-EBNA cells were maintained in complete medium (Dulbecco's modified Eagles' media containing 10% (v/v) fetal calf serum, 50 U/mL penicillin, 50 U/mL streptomycin, and 2 mM L-glutamine) and were plated to a density of approximately 2.times.10.sup.5 cells/well in single-well chambered slides. The slides had been pre-treated with 1 mL of a solution of 10 .mu.g/mL human fibronectin in PBS for 30 minutes followed by a single washing with PBS. Media was removed from adherent cells growing in a layer and replaced with 1.5 mL complete medium containing 66.6 .mu.M chloroquine sulfate. About 0.2 mL of a DNA solution (2 .mu.g DNA, 0.5 mg/mL DEAE-dextran in complete medium containing chloroquine) was

added to the cells and the mixture was incubated at 37 C. for about five hours. Following incubation, the media was removed and the cells were shocked by addition of complete medium containing 10% DMSO (dimethylsulfoxide) for 2.5 minutes. Shocking was followed by replacing the solution with fresh complete medium. The cells were grown in culture for two to three days to permit transient expression of the inserted DNA sequences. These conditions led to a 30% to 80% transfection frequency in surviving CV1-EBNA cells.

Detailed Description Paragraph Right (10):
Each slide was incubated with 1 mL of UL18:Fc at a concentration of 1 .mu.g/mL in binding buffer (RPMI 1640 containing 25 mg/mL bovine serum albumin, 2 mg/mL sodium azide, 20 mM Hepes at pH 7.2, and 50 mg/mL nonfat dry milk) at room temperature for 1 hour. The incubated slides were washed with the binding buffer and then incubated with Fc specific .sup.125 I-mouse anti-human IgG (see Goodwin et al., Cell 73:447-456, 1993). This was followed by a second wash with buffer after which the slides were fixed with a 2.5% glutaraldehyde/PBS solution, washed with PBS solution and allowed to air dry. The dried slides were dipped in Kodak GTNB-2 photographic emulsion (6.times. dilution in water). After air drying, the slides were placed in a dark box and refrigerated. After three days the slides were developed in Kodak D19 developer, rinsed in water and fixed in Agfa G433C fixer. The fixed slides were individually examined under a microscope at 25-40.times. magnification. Positive cells demonstrating binding of sUL18:Fc were visualized by the presence of autoradiographic silver grains against the film background. Two positive pools were identified. Bacterial clones from each pool were titered and plated to provide plates containing approximately 200 colonies each. Each plate was scraped to provide pooled plasmid DNA for transfection into CV1-EBNA cells and screening as described above. Following subsequent breakdowns and screenings, two positive individual colonies were obtained. The cDNA inserts of the two positive clones were 2922 and 2777 nucleotides in length as determined by automated DNA sequences. The coding regions of the two inserts, designated P3G2 and 18A3 were 1953 (nucleotides 310-2262) and 1959 (nucleotides 168-2126) nucleotides, respectively. The two cDNA clones encode proteins that are substantially similar and probably represent different alleles of the same gene.